THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.
These rates include all who are in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

Local Ministers' Convention.

The Convention re-assembled in the City of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock, December 8th, at the call of the Committee On motion of Prof Pool, Dr. Hooker was called to the chair and L. Branson appointed Secretary. L Branson being called upon to explain the objects of the Convention, stated briefly of the previous session of the Convention, held in August 1864, also of the circular letter sent out in March, of the present year, and of the general interest manifested by the Local Body so far as intelligence had reached them —that it was desired now to organize the Convention into a regular Association so as to *elevate* and render more *effective* this class of workingmen, thereby preventing those epithets too often circulated about these unassuming and comparatively unknown laborers in the Ministry.

Rev. Solomon Pool then made a brief but valuable speech, showing himself alive to the great work of the Ministry, and very highly approving every proper means for elevating and improving the local Ministry of our church.

On motion, W. H. Cunninggim, Solomon Pool, L. Branson, W. J. W. Crowder, and Turner M. Jones, were appointed a committee to prepare appropriate business for the Convention. On motion of G. W. Heptinstall, the former committee was relieved. The Convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at the hour appointed, and Rev. Turner M Jones, of the Louisburg Female College was called to the chair.

The committee on business reported as follows:

1. We recommend that this body be resolved into a Local Ministers' Association to meet annually at some appropriate place.

2. That the Association appoint a President, a Secretary and one Vice President for each Presiding Elder's District.

3. That the Annual Association be held in the month of August, each year.

4. That a committee be appointed to address a circular letter to the local ministry throughout the State.

5. We recommend that the following resolutions be passed, and that they be incorporated in the circular letter.

1. *Resolved*, That we recommend local ministers, so far as practicable, to preach once on each Sabbath, and at such churches as do not usually have Sabbath preaching by regular pastors.

2. That it is desirable we should give special attention everywhere to our Sabbath School interests.

3. That we recommend, always, a cordial co-operation with the itinerant ministry.

4. That we desire the next General Conference to enact such laws as shall require all ministers to pass examination on some specified course of study before receiving ordination

5. That we do protest against locating men with full powers as local ministers, who at the time, are liable to impeachment, or whose character has not been passed.

Respectfully,

W. H. CUNINGGIM,
SOLOMON POOL,
L BRANSON. } Com.
W. J. W. CROWDER,
TURNER M. JONES,

The report of the committee was received and the Convention proceeded to take up the articles *seratim*.

On motion of W. H. Cuninggim, the committee was continued and requested to prepare a circular to be sent to all the local ministers of the State, showing more fully the objects to be accomplished by the Convention, and desiring them to assemble in one united Convention at some specified time and place.

On motion an assessment of one dollar on each member present was made to defray the expenses of printing.

The Convention then instructed the committee to especially incorporate the following points in the circular letter.

1. The duty of regular Sabbath preaching so far as practicable.

2. A cordial co operation with Itinerant Ministers in good standing.

3. The importance of higher ministerial attainments both moral and intellectual.

4 The necessity of strictly guarding against admitting improper persons into the Ministry from the laity

5. The impropriety of receiving men from any source, or retaining men in the Local Ministry who are detrimental to the cause.

6. The great advantages to be gained by united sympathy and more frequent associations among ourselves.

The Convention was then entertained for a length of time, by an able address from the Rev. N. F. Reid, of the North Carolina Conference, approving the objects of the Convention, and showing the absolute necessity of *diligence* and *devotion* in order for ministers of any class to obtain *eminence* in the calling.

A unanimous vote of thanks was returned Mr. Reid by the Convention, for his profound remarks and parental advice.

On motion the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the committee.

TURNER M. JONES, Pres.
L BRANSON, Sec.

Mr. Doolittle on Re-construction.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, lately made a speech in support of President Johnson's reconstruction policy, from which we quote the following:

We must stand on one side, supporting the Lincoln and Johnson policy, or we must take our stand with the Senator from Massachusetts on the other. Mr. Lincoln's policy received the unqualified approbation of every member of his cabinet, and every day up to his assassination he was more favorably convinced of its right and justice. On the return of peace the army should be withdrawn, the sword should be returned to its scabbard. Of all governments on the face of the globe, the military government was the worst. It was the concentrated essence of despotism. All that the President had done was done by authority of the laws of Congress, and not in derogation of them.

It had been said that this Congress could annul laws passed by its predecessor, and technically speaking, it possibly might, but would it be right and acting in good faith after the seceding States had submitted to the laws already in force. If we now direct the President to withdraw the terms of pacification he has offered, and which have been accepted, if we carry out the spirit of this resolution, we shall be in the wrong, we shall falsify all our pledges of devotion to the Union. The people of the South have been so humbled and prostrated by this war, that they will bear almost anything before again appealing to arms, but, in his judgment, if anything could induce them to do so, this would. It would turn the North into a community of slaveholders, with the Southern people as their slaves. To hold them thus would require the presence of a very large standing army, which would undermine our republican institutions and pave the way for an empire. It would subject us to incalculable expense, and effect our national credit most disastrously at home and abroad. Peace we must have, it is essential to our very life. To acknowledge the right of a State to secede or the right of Congress to expel it, would admit an idea fatal to the perpetuity of our government. Every law we passed, every blow we struck, every shot we fired, every drop of blood we shed, was not to put the States out of the Union, but to keep them in forever. His colleague claimed to represent the voice of the people of Wisconsin, but he was confident, from the tone of the Union Convention, and the sentiments of his constituents, that such was not the case

State Revenue Decisions.

The Public Treasurer has made the following decisions, in answer to the many enquiries concerning the Tax Ordinance passed by the Convention:

I. Cotton and Tobacco, not packed in bales, are taxable under section 15.

II. Cotton owned by a citizen of this State, which has never been in the State, is not taxable under section 16.

III. When there have been several transfers of cotton and tobacco in the year 1865, each holder is taxed under section 16.

IV. When cotton is sent to New York and sold, and the proceeds are invested in merchandise, for sale in this State, the cotton is taxable under section 16, and the merchandise under section 19.

V. When cotton yarns are sold on credit, and the money not collected in 1865, such credit is not part of the income under section 2nd.

VI. Persons keeping hors s for hire are taxed under section 10, even when such persons carry the mails.—*Raleigh Sentinel, 17th.*

The Postage Law.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present Postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations, as published in the "United States Mail."

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, *payment in money being prohibited.* All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded are those addressed to the President or Vice President, Members of Congress, and letters *on official business*, to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the Government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rate of letter postage is three cents per half ounce throughout the United States, and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten per cent. Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where *free delivery by carrier* is established. Where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, 35 cents.

Six times per week,	per quarter,	30 cents.
For Tri-Weekly,	"	15 "
For Semi-Weekly,	"	10 "
For Weekly,	"	5 "

Weekly newspapers, (one copy only,) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the County where printed and published, *free*

Unbranded Animals in the Possession of the Government.

We clip the following from the Raleigh *Sentinel:*

A number of persons having had their unbranded horses taken from them by the collecting agents and not knowing how to proceed to regain them, have appealed to Gov. Worth to ascertain the proper course; he referred the matter to Gen. Ruger and received the following answer in reply:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22, 1866.

GOVERNOR:—Referring to your letter of this date, in relation to unbranded animals taken from the holders and now in the possession of the collecting officers, I am directed by the commanding General to inform you, that the Quartermasters will hold in their possession all such animals until the claimants can forward to these Headquarters affidavits and such other evidence as they may have, to substantiate their claims, when a final decision will be made on each case.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
A. A. General.

To His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of N C, Raleigh N. C.

All persons in possession of horses or mules rightfully, must have some evidence substantiating their claim. In all cases, therefore, in which the animals in their possession have been claimed by the government, the party from whom the animals are taken should produce that evidence, whether it be their own affidavit or evidence of other kind, and have it verified by some officer, a Clerk of the County Court, Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, and, if possible, obtain the County seal thereto, and have the papers laid before Gen. Ruger at the earliest period.

The Rinderpest.

The Department of State yesterday received important advices in reference to the progress of the cattle scourge in Europe. Under date of December 19th, 1865, the United States Consul at Liverpool informed the department that the plague continues to increase in England, and was making sad havoc among the cattle of that country and Scotland. The report represents that for the week ending Dec. 12th the number of cases was between seven and eight thousand. The Consul says that the disease is most alarming, and is causing the greatest anxiety, and creating a great sensation throughout the entire kingdom. The Consul informs the department that some writers are contending that the disease is a kind of small-pox, but from his conversations with the people he ascertains that it is not well defined. As yet no certain or fixed remedy has been discovered.—*Chronicle*

Counterfeiting of the United States Notes.—The New York Post referring to the number of counterfeit notes in circulation, remarks:

"Compare the note of the National Bank in Maine and one of a National Bank in Missouri, of the same denomination, and you will find them exactly alike. They are printed from plates made from the same dies; face and back, lettering, scroll work, figures, all are in every particular alike. Only the name of the bank is peculiar to each. There are, it is said, some two or three hundred persons in the country whose chosen profession is the manufacture and circulation of forged notes. These men must have been greatly delighted when they became aware of the national currency scheme. Under our former banking system every bank in the country had its own devices, its own plates, and took especial precaution to guard its notes against forgery. Great skill and ingenuity were developed in this way; and though we had hundreds of banks, the tribe of counterfeiters had a hard task of it, and a false note could not long pass undetected. But since the national bank system has been obtained, it is complained that counterfeiting has increased fearfully.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY—THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—The Salisbury *Banner* of the 20th says:

One of the most heart-rending incidents that it has ever been our duty to record, happened this morning at the house of Mr. Hiram Rimer, four miles from this city.

Two sons of Mr. Rimer, aged 18 and 20 years respectively, built for their little sister, a girl of 7 years of age, and two small brothers, a "play house," some fourteen feet from the main house. It was built of hewed logs about six inches square, and was sixteen feet in length, width and height. It was covered with boards and in it was a large pile of straw, broom-sage and hay, on which the children played. No door had been cut, so the children had to crawl under the sill which rested on four stones, one plank of the floor was left out to give them admission.

The night on which the occurrence took place in the morning, the eldest boy slept in there, complaining of it being too warm in the house. In the morning, when the fires were being made, he asked to have some brought into the play-house. This was something novel to the children and they all went in with the fire.

In a few moments the pile of straw was full flame. The little girl who happened to be nearest the gap escaped uninjured. The eldest boy with the two younger brothers were suffocated to death and burned afterwards. The second eldest boy got out badly burned. He will probably not recover.

Mr. Rimer is absent in Illinois, and Mrs. Rimer knew nothing of the affair until the little girl ran in and told her. She procured an axe and tried to save her children by knocking off the roof. But it was too late.

An attempt was made to assassinate Senator Wade, of Ohio, on Wednesday night last in Washington City. He was called upon by an unknown individual to sign some papers. He refused. The stranger showed ill-feeling, and Senator Wade retired a moment and secured a pistol. The stranger, in grey, again demanded Senator Wade's signature, but produced no papers at all. On Senator Wade's refusing, he drew a bowie knife. Wade drew his pistol and drove him out of the room into the street, when he made off. Senator Wade was alone The signing of the papers was thought to have been used as a pretext for an interview with the Senator.

On Saturday night the Hon. Charles Sumner had a box sent to him at his rooms, which on opening, he found to contain a human finger, accompanied by a note in the following words:

"You old son of a——, I send you a piece of your friend's finger. If your bill passes, I will have a piece of your body.

A UNION MAN."

PROPOSITION TO PAY LOYAL PERSONS IN THE SOUTH FOR STORES SEIZED BY OUR ARMIES.

An attempt was made in the House on the 10th, to provide for the payment of loyal persons in the South who hold quartermasters' or commissaries' receipts for stores seized for the use of our armies. The objection was made to the resolution that it was injudicious to establish such a precedent as the payment of any one of these claims just now. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of such claims on file at the Treasury Department, the greater proportion having been presented by persons not in hostility to the government at the time their property was taken. They were unfortunate in living among rebels subsequently, however, so they cannot get their money till the reconstruction question is fully settled.

HON JOHN BELL.—This distinguished gentlemen is out in a long letter, in which he gives his views of "the situation," and his advice as to what course the Southern States should pursue. He thinks that negroes should be allowed to testify in courts of justice, and to become voters when they own a certain amount of property and possess a certain degree of intelligence—say, are able to read and write.

THE BANISHED CONSPIRATORS.—We find the following item in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, of the 12th: Late intelligence from the Dry Tortugas says that Dr. Mudd, Spangler and O'Laughlin, the Lincoln assassination conspirators, all occupy one room, and are apparently in good health. They do the most menial and degrading work about the prison. Dr. Mudd has behaved with exemplary propriety since his failure to escape some time ago, and is evidently striving to reinstate himself in the good opinion of his custodians and his former easy and agreeable place in the prison hospitals.

If the amendments to the constitution, making the number of voters instead of the population the basis of representation, is carried, the Southern States will lose about twenty-two Congressmen.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

FORSYTH STATE TAXES.—Sheriff Masten returned from Raleigh a few days since, and brings no cheering news from the capitol.—His visit was on official business, to pay over into the State Treasury the taxes collected, to the amount of $2,450—$300 remaining due, not yet collected.

We are indebted to our worthy Sheriff for some valuable public documants.

Justices of the Peace for Stokes County.

S Adams, W B Vaughn, W Campbell, F G Smith, W A Lash, M T Benton, W N Gibson, Alexander Tuttle, Ira E Gentry, Drury Boyles, John Hartman, H C Coe, Isaac H Spainhour, S Edwards, Haywood Venable, W A Gordon, Q A King, F L Lynch, J V Carson, Powell Simmons, Thomas Joyce, jr, George Pierce, G E Moore, C B Christian, James Rierson, jr., G W Tucker, J R Jewel, W V Shelton, James M Hill, John P Smith, Nick. Martin, James Harris, E B Terrell, Samuel Wall, W H Flynt, Maco Mitchell, B F Wilson, James Leak, William Neal, J J Davis, W. M'Canless, Thomas Smith, Aquilla Moore, J B Young, Thomas N Baker, J T Green, H R Carroll, Ogburn Simmons, Stephen H Poore, Wm Shafer, jr.

LARGE TURNIP.—W. B Stipe has presented us with a fine large turnip, weighing seven pounds.

New Advertisements.

F. W. Lembach—Town property for sale.
Salem Drug Store—Fresh garden seeds.
Benjamin Spaugh—Clover Seed.
C. E. Kluge—Card, Philadelphia.
Legal Advertisements.
Sheriff's notice for newly appointed Magistrates to meet
Job Worth—Mill-stones for sale.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.—Gov. W. W. Holden has again assumed the chief management of that paper. The business of the office will be conducted by W. W. Holden & Son.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—We notice closing sales of Government property in the Department of North Carolina, advertised at Morehead City, Charlotte, Wilmington, Raleigh and Salisbury.

At Salisbury, to commence February 6th, to be continued from day to day, until all the property for sale is disposed of, embracing horses, mules, wagons, harness, buildings, and surplus Quartermaster's stores.

"NAMELESS." A copy of the second edition of this popular book, has been received from the publishers, Messrs W. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh. It is gotten up in better style than the first edition.

We have also received, from the same publishers, a small work by Capt. J. C. Gorman, giving a brief account of the last days of Gen. Lee's army and its surrender.

☞ Robbery is carried to such an extent in Richmond that it is not safe to venture out at night.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate passed the bill enlarging the powers of the freedmen's bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The Senate considered the Joint Resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States.

The House resumed the consideration of the Constitutional basis of representation amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House consumed the day in speech making, the radicals insisting upon additional guarantees from the South before the admission of its representatives.

On the 28th 29th, 30th, and 31st, bill discussed to provide for the protection of all persons, without distinction of race or color, in the enjoyment of civil rights.

Private advices from Vera Cruz say that the French express a desire for war with the United States, and say, the Bagdad affair was the work of federal troops.

DEAD.—The Hon. Henry W. Connor died at his residence at Beattie's Ford in Lincoln County on the 15th ult., aged 73 years. In former years, Mr. Conner was one of the prominent men of North Carolina, having represented this Congressional District in the U. S. Congress for 20 years *Charlotte Democrat.*

Gen. R. C. Cotton, died at his home on Saturday last. He was an old man, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a soldier in the late war. He had represented Chatham county repeatedly in the Legislature.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

NEW YORK MARKET, Jan. 30.—Cotton firm at 49 to 50. Gold, 140¼.

Six millions of dollars have been realised by the U. S. Treasury from the confiscation of sugar, cotton, &c., in Mississippi.

Governor's Message.

Last week we published the able Message of Gov. Worth to the General Assembly, with great pleasure, having no room for comment. We take occasion to recur to it, this week, and dwell particularly on the subject of Banking.

The Message is an able and statesmanlike paper, clear, concise, stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, and has the rare merit of being a practical document. Its recommendations on the subject of the Banks, are of the utmost importance to the whole people of North Carolina. If adopted by the Legislature, *practical relief* to the very depressed condition of monetary affairs in the State, will be afforded.

What the people need is money. The Governor shows there are $800,000 of specie in the banks, while their liabilities to the bill holders and depositors are $8,000,000; and that there is owing to the banks $6,000,000 of individual indebtedness. There is also owing to the banks by the State $4,436,460. None of this is now available to enable the banks to redeem their circulation, and probably not three millions of the six millions owing by individuals, as aforesaid, can ever be collected. Therefore, the only means the banks now have to redeem their bills is the $800,000 in specie, which will pay but ten cents on the dollar. In the present condition of the country this $800,000 of specie is *lying idle and inoperative* in the banks, and the bank bills are perfectly dead, as a currency. How can this idle, unproductive specie be made useful in furnishing a circulating medium among the people? And how can these bank bills be made of value to the people? These are most important questions at this time, when taxes are to pay, and no money with which to pay them.

The Governor proposes that the Legislature shall amend the several bank charters, so as to enable them to subscribe stock, to the extent of their means, in one or more National Banks.—The present available means of the banks being $800,000 of specie, if the bank charters are amended, as suggested by the Governor, the banks can, with this specie, purchase about $1,100,000—eleven hundred thousand dollars—of United States Bonds, drawing six per cent., which will yield $66,000 *of interest* yearly to the banks.—These $1,100 000 of U. S. bonds, subscribed as stock in a National Bank, forming the basis for the issue of about one million of dollars ($1,000,000) of current National Bank notes for circulation among the people. These loaned out by the banks, will yield annually, by way of interest, $60,000. This added to the $66,000, the interest received on the aforesaid bonds, and we have the snug sum fo $126,000 of interest, which the banks will receive annually on capital which does not now yield them one cent. And, what is of vastly more importance, it puts in circulation among the people one million ($1,000,000) of dollars of National currency.

This will be the effect of the adoption by the Legislature of the recommendations of the Governor.

In connection with this, we beg leave to call the attention of the Legislature to the other branch of the question we set out with. That is, how can the present bank bills, which are, on an average, worth but little more than ten cents in the dollar, be made of value to the people?

The people have laid away $7,360,806 of old bank bills, now worthless as a *currency*, and which are actually worth, in cash, only about $736,000. Now what we propose to show is that this $7,360,806 of bank notes, which are worth but $736,000, may be made worth at least three millions of dollars ($3,000,000) to the present holders, and afford the people that amount of circulation in National currency, by proper legislation:—

Let the Legislature lay a tax of one-half of one per cent., payable in bank notes, on the taxable property in the State, which the Public Treasurer, in his Report, estimates at $250 000,000.—This would bring into the Treasury annually $1,250,000. But to make due allowances for discrepancies, say it would produce, $1,100,000.—In four years it would absorb $4,400,000 of the old bank notes, and with these notes the Treasurer could pay off the indebtedness of the State to the banks, (which is about the sum of $4,400,000) and thus preserve the faith and credit of the State, which is worth to her millions of money in the financial enterprises of her citizens. This would leave only $3,000,000 of bank bills outstanding in the hands of the people.

As before stated, the Governor has shown that there is $8,000,000 of individual indebtedness to the banks. Surely in four years, a sufficient sum could be collected of this $6,000,000 owing to the banks by individuals, which with the accumulated interest of four years from the newly created National Banks, amounting to $504,000, would be sufficient to redeem the $3,000,000 of outstanding bank bills at par. Then, as soon as the banks are known to be able to redeem their bills dollar for dollar, that moment the bills will pass at par, from man to man, and all to, is can be realized without an onerous tax on any one.

A tax of one half of one per cent. is 50 cents on the $100. This, at the present rates of bank notes, according to the Governor's estimate would be equal only to a tax of 5 cents in Greenbacks on the $100.

Would not this be a small sum for the people of the State to pay in order to pay off the State's indebtedness to the banks, and to make beside $3,000,000 of old bank bills equal to $3,000,000 of Greenbacks, and thereby furnish the people of the State with three millions of currency for circulation out of bank bills which are now worth only 10 cents in the dollar, and are worthless as a currency. Add to this the one million of dollars of currency by the newly created National Banks, and we have *four million of dollars* of currency in circulation among the people. And all this realized out of the assets of the old banks which now do not yield the State a single dollar of currency. Thus, by submitting to a nominal tax in now worthless bank notes, to pay off an honest debt, we *increase* the present value of the bank bills *from* 10 *cents to one dollar*. Well may it be said that it is an immutable principle in the divine as well as moral law that "honesty is the best policy."

What prudent man in the management of his own affairs, would hesitate one moment to adopt this course?

Suppose you have a farm which may have cost you $10,000; but by bad management it has become delapidated,—the ditching filled up and the fencing gone down,—so that you could not sell it for more than $1,000, and you have neither means nor credit with which to improve it;—but by disposing one-half the farm, you can procure the means to improve the half you retain, who but a fool would not do it. So it is with our old bank bills. If the banks were forced into a settlement, they could not now pay more than ten cents on the dollar, or $1,000 on $10,000; while if we pay away one-half of these bank bills in taxes to enable the State to pay its indebtedness to the banks, we make the other half, which we retain, equal to greenbacks.

Such being the fact, the members of the Legislature should at once show themselves men equal to the present crisis of the monetary affairs of the State, and not ciphers, who like helpless and drivelling imbeciles, fold their hands in despair. Let them rise above the paltry, sycophant and demagogue. The people want relief, and will not object to a light tax in now almost worthless bank bills, now held by them, when the one-half of said bills, not needed for taxes, would thereby be made equal to greenbacks, and worth five times as much as the whole of said bills now are.

The masses of the people are not familiar with the intricacies of financial affairs; hence they have endeavored to select the most intelligent men to meet and consult together and devise some plan to relieve the condition of our monetary affairs; and if the legislators fail to do it, they prove recreant to their duties.

Suppose an Alexander Hamilton was in the Legislature, would he be content to remain in his seat three or four weeks, drawing his $7 per day, and do nothing to relieve the pecuniary condition of the State? Never. Would he not, with the energy and grasp of a statesman, infuse life and usefulness in the dead carcass of our banks, and build up from the chaos and confusion of our monetary affairs, a regular and orderly system of finance and banking, diffusing the blessings of a good and ample currency among our people.

WHISKEY.—As "a little whiskey, now and then, is relished by the wisest men," we would state that W. B. Stipe, of Lewisville, in this county, has a No. 1 article of "double rectified," and no mistake.

The increase in the number of Criminal arrests in New York city, this year, over the year previous, is 14,000.

Formerly, we sent 50,000 tons of rice to Europe, but since the war Europe sends heavily to us. The crop was everywhere lighter than usual, last year. North Carolina, whose annual product used to exceed 200,000 casks, raised but 7,000.

Daniel R Goodloe has been confirmed by the Senate as marshal for North Carolina.

It is reported on good authority that the cotton tax to be paid at Macon, Ga., alone, for January, February, and March, will exceed $5,000,000.

Secretary Harlan, of the Interior, has been elected U. S. Senator from Iowa for the long term. This is the first vacancy in the President's cabinet.

In the State of South Carolina there are 48 Freedmen's schools in operation, attended by 6,000 pupils, and taught by 108 teachers, of whom 80 are from the North and 28 are Southerners.

TROOPS.—The number of troops called for by the U. S. government, during the war, amounted to 2,653,062.

The pork packing business of Chicago has reached the enormous aggregate of $30,000,000 a year.

We notice that several distinguished lawyers of North Carolina have recently located in Memphis, Tenn. including Judge Heath, Hon D. K. McRae, Mr. Lewis late of Raleigh.

Cavalry for North Carolina.—We see it stated in the papers, that four companies of the Fifth United States cavalry, serving in the vicinity of Cumberland, Md., have been ordered to report to the commanding officer in North Carolina for assignment to duty.

Western Extension. The Asheville *News* mentions the rumor that Mr. Caldwell, the President of the Western Extension of the N. C. Railroad, has secured a loan of funds sufficient to complete that important work to Morganton.

MARRIED

In Winston, at the residence of Col. J. W. Alspaugh, on Wednesday evening Jan. 31st, by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, of Greensboro', Mr. HORACE N. SMOOT, to Miss HETTIE H. BUCHEL, both of Greensboro, N. C.

State Legislature.

We call from the Standard the following comprehensive synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature:

On Tuesday in the Senate, a bill relative to clerks and masters passed its final reading; also, the bill to attach the county of Mitchell to the eighth judicial circuit.

Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, introduced a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of the stamp system as a source of revenue.

The House bill in reference to distillation was ordered to be printed.

A motion being made to proceed with the unfinished business on the calender of the last session, it was decided by the Speaker that as this was a new session such business must be taken up *de novo*, if taken up at all.

In the House, a motion to reconsider the vote of the House on the bill prohibiting the distillation of grain, was lost.

A bill allowing the same *per diem* to members of the Council of State as to members of the General Assembly, passed its several readings.

A bill to admit negro testimony in certain cases was tabled.

The following bill, among others, was passed: A bill to continue in office Provisional officers of certain towns.

Mr. J. M. Leach introduced a bill into the Senate Friday, authorizing the banks of the State to subscribe stock in National Banks.—The bill was referred and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Arendell introduced a bill for the relief of the Deaf & Dumb Asylum. It was also ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gash introduced a bill to secure taxes on distillers of spiritous liquors. Referred.

Mr. J. M. Leach introduced a resolution enquiring into the expediency of designating all negroes, whether formerly slaves or not, free negroes instead of freedmen.

In the House, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to lower the *per diem* of members. It was referred.

The House refused to substitute the penalty of death for the first offence of horse-stealing instead of whipping. The bill to punish horse stealing passed its second reading in the House.

Mr. Ashworth offered a bill to more effectually punish vagrancy.

In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. A. J. Jones introduced a bill regulating the jurisdiction of the Courts and for other purposes.

The bill to authorize the commissioners of Fayetteville to issue certificates of indebtedness and for other purposes was defeated.

Mr. J. M. Leach offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to enquire into the legal liabilities of guardians and administrators.

The bill to incorporate the trustees of the Salem Female Academy passed its final reading in the Senate.

In the House the bill to punish horse stealing passed its third reading, amended by adding after the penalty for the first offence the words: "shall be branded on the left cheek with the letters H. T., at the discretion of the Court."

On Monday, in Senate, the bill to compel Superior and County Court Clerks and Clerks and Masters in Equity, who do not reside in towns, to have deputies, passed second reading.

The bill, and act to amend an act entitled an act for the relief of Landlords, (its object to extend to tenants the provisions of the bill from year to year,) came up and was read a second time.

A bill to authorize the Banks of the State to subscribe for stock in the National Bank.—Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also a bill to restore jury trials in County Courts.

On Tuesday last, in Senate the bill for the more thorough organization of the State government, passed.

The engrossed bill from the House amending the charter of Piedmont Railroad, altering the guage of the track to the Danville road was under consideration and finally passed.

The bill fixing per diem of Councillors of State was passed.

In the House, a bill to protect the culture of the grape and other fruits, introduced in response to Mr. Teague's resolution of inquiry as to what legislation is necessary for the protection of vine and fruit growing. The bill passed its first reading and was placed on the calendar.

A bill in relation to negroes, Indians, and persons of color, or of mixed blood, reported from the commission appointed to prepare a code for the government of freedmen, &c., was discussed.

On Wednesday the Committee of Finance recomended that the bill making provisions for the payment of the interest on State bonds do not pass.

A report was also made adversely to receiving coupons of State Bonds in payment for taxes.

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,

BY EXPRESS,

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA,

AND PRICES COMING DOWN.

E. A. VOGLER & CO.

BLUM'S ALMANACS

FOR 1866.

JUST published, Blum's popular Almanac for 1866, containing the usual astronomical calculations, and much interesting reading matter, in all 36 pages.

Remarks of Mr Boner of Forsyth.

On the Bill to incorporate the Salem Female Academy.

The very lively interest which I take in the success of the bill before the Senate at this time, prompts me to beg the kind indulgence of Senators, whilst I relate some facts in connection with the history of this time-honored educational institution. Although the school is so well and so favorably known throughout this Southern country, and its merited good reputation so well established, that my remarks may be deemed superfluous, I feel warranted in the belief, that the few brief statements I have to make will not prove wholly uninteresting.

Salem Female Academy has been in regular and successful operation *for more than half a century*—having been founded in the year 1802. It is located in the town of Salem, Forsyth county. Under the fostering care of the Moravian Church, the school has, since the *first day of its inauguration* under the rules and supervision of that denomination, steadily increased in popularity with those parents and guardians who look to the best interests of children placed under their care.—The rules governing its course of education as well as those providing for separate and private modes of recreation, aside from being strenuously virtuous, are most admirably arranged for the instilment into the minds of the pupils, of wholesome ideas regarding practical life, and this latter feature is one too often found wanting in similar institutions

In 1854, the building formerly occupied for school purposes, being too small for the accommodation of the constantly increasing list of scholars, gave place to the magnificent and commodious structure which now occupies the site. The new building, which was completed in 1856, is erected of beautiful brick, pressed in oil in front—is four and a half stories high, and in front, is usefully ornamented with a portico of Doric architecture. It unquestionably affords facilities for education, rarely, if ever surpassed in the South, by institutions of a like order. In the rear of the edifice, are extensive grounds neatly laid out and appropriately supplied with means for physical recreation and enjoyment, where the pupils are at liberty to spend their leisure hours, under the kind supervision of watchful teachers.—Beautiful arbors and summer houses adorn the green sward, and fountains surrounded with stones and sea shells gracefully enliven the scene. Every where, at play among the rare and variously assorted flowers, the useful and delicate study of Botany suggests itself instructively to the young ladies released from the routine of class duties.

Up to the present time, 5,000 *young ladies have been educated at this Academy*, and through their influence, so universally in favor of the school, hundreds of applications for tuition have been made, but, commodious as the institution is, many applicants were necessarily refused admittance, for want of space to conveniently accommodate them. Had not the terrible simoon of an unnatural and devastating war, combined with the recent and baneful effect of repudiation, totally destroyed the financial department of this school, it would never have knocked at your door, worthy Senators, for the supporting assistance of an act of incorporation; but the school, in this respect, is placed on the shallow footing which all Southern institutions at this time occupy, and it now earnestly appeals to you for aid in the work of reconstructing its shattered finances, that it may successfully battle against the distress which is so universal, and still extend liberal advantages of education to the daughters of our unfortunate people.

The Senator from Camden, Mr. Ferebee, supported the motion as follows:

Mr. Ferebee said he approved heartily of the bill offered by the Senator from Forsyth.—All he has said of the great advantages of the female school of Salem, he believed to be strictly true. For thorough scholarship and strict discipline—for uniform and unremitting attention to the mental, moral and physical education of its inmates, he believed that school had a more ancient and less diversified reputation than any other female institution in the State. It is not unknown to his section of the State, though so remotely located from it. Its reputation is wide spread, and justly so; indeed, it deserved to be. It is the oldest female institution in the State. He believed its history has uniformly been one of successful advancement in the sciences and arts—that its system of instruction has been thorough and unexceptionable—properly combining the education of the heart and the head, and not forgetting the development of the body Indeed the education of the mind without a corresponding improvement of the heart, is of doubtful propriety. It is one of the great defects in the education of females in this country. But this defect, it is believed, cannot be laid at the door of this institution.

In his own section of the State, remote as it is from the seat of that school, and, therefore, not supposed to be influenced by local considerations, how many families are there made happy by mothers educated at this school, and whose little ones can now rise up and call it blessed, and utter prayers for its continuance in prosperity and well-doing.

But these remarks are by the way. He said he only rose to make a suggestion to the Senator who introduced this bill. He (Mr. F) had been connected with the various committees on education in the Legislature for near twenty years. In regard to granting the right, in such charters to literary or religious institutions, to purchase and hold lands without limitation, but one rule in that committee has prevailed. It is all right to allow them to purchase and hold lands. To this, no objection. But the charter should set forth the extent to which their right may be carried—Such grants without limitation are ever regarded as impolitic, to say the least of it, and accordingly have met the uniform opposition of that committee.

He has no unkind fears against this particular institution more than against others—he acted upon general principles. There is nothing in its history, to create, suspicion—far from it. But justice, should be meted to all alike. It is not well to forget the lessons of history. The statutes of *mortmain* form a large page in the legal history of Great Britain. As this bill has not been referred to any committee, he respectfully suggested to his friend, whether it was sufficiently guarded in this particular. He was a friend to it, and would give it his support.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AS Executor of the last Will and Testament of T. Leinbach, dec'd, I now offer, "with the consent of all parties interested," the **HOUSE AND LOT**, late residence of said T. Leinbach, in the town of Salem, together with a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at private sale.

The house is a good, substantial and convenient BRICK BUILDING. The lot is 100 feet front, by 200 feet deep, with an excellent well of water, and convenient out buildings on it.

F. W. LEINBACH.

Salem, Feb. 3d, 1866. 25-tf

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

JUST received at the Salem Drug Store, a lot of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, among which may be found:

Cabbage,	Cucumber,	Beans,
Early York,	White Spine,	Six Weeks,
Drum Head,	Long Green,	Ex. Early,
Ox Heart,	and other var.	Lima.
White Onion,	Lettuce,	Peas,
Yellow Onion,	Nutmeg Melon,	Radish,
Bell Pepper,	Citron "	Egg Plant,
Asparagus,	Okra,	Salsify,
Beet, extra early,	Parsnip	Squash.
Carrot,	Tomato, new var.	Turnip,
WHITE AND YELLOW ONION SETTS.		
&c.	&c.	&c.

A lot of FLOWER SEEDS suitable for borders.

☞ Remember the place—Salem Drug Store, sign of the BIG MORTAR,—Post Office Building.

CHARLES E. KLUGE,

OF NORTH CARLOLINA,

WITH

GEO. W. REED & CO.,

Wholesale Clothiers,

AND JOBBERS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

428 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1866.

N, W. Glenn, Administrator of Alfred Tate,

vs

Heirs at Law of Alfred Tate.

Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Calvin Tate, is not a resident of this State,—it is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court make advertisement according to law, during six weeks, in some newspaper of this State, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in April next, and show cause, if any he hath, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, J. G. Marler, Clerk of said Court, at office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in January, 1866. Issued January 16th, 1866.

J. G. MARLER, *Clerk*.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-6t.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess. Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate-Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

CLOVER SEED.

EIGHT BUSHELS CLOVER SEED for sale by BENJAMIN SPACH, Sen.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-1t.pd

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made by the Legislature for a charter to build a Railroad from High Point to Salem.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., February 1st, 1866.

John N. Anderson,	John Leeker,
John T. Atwood,	Miss Elizabeth Miller,
William Aisley,	Thomas Murphy,
Henry Bowman,	John S. Macy,
John D. Bodenhamer, 2	Miss M. M. Mock.
Anderson Bodenhamer,	Mrs. Nancy McBride,
Miss Jenny Carell,	Miss Nannie E. Marshal,
Wm. Chafinane, (Col'd.)	M. C. Norman,
Mrs. Jane Chamberlain	Mrs. Jan Norcros,
Mrs. Nancy B. Castle,	Miss Cerenia Ocorum,
Levi Cruchfield,	Miss Lydia Petree,
Philopena Cornelius,	Elijah S. Pegram,
Walter Duncan,	Isaac Prim,
A. B. Dillon,	Uriah Phelps,
N. C. Dawson,	Isaac Petree,
Newton Dasan,	L. E. Pitts,
Alexander Delap.	W. W. Phillips,
E. C. Dull,	J. Y. Pegram,
Franklin Fowler,	Harris Reead,
William R. Griffith,	Mrs. Mary M. Stokes,
B. Y. Hendricks,	Julia K. Swim,
Soloman H Helcepeck,	Edward T. Shultz,
Elisha Harper,	Andrew Snipes.
Miss Martha Hendricks,	J. Strupe,
Mrs. John C. Hooper,	A T. Snider,
P. A. Hagge,	Romles Stanley,
J. G. Jones,	Miss Josephine Sink,
John Annie Johnson,	Mary Stanley,
Henry Jonson,	John Vance,
Miss Mary Jones,	Miss Henrietta Wall,
Miss Nancy Johnson,	Wm. Waldraiven 2
M. Kelly,	Miss Martha Wheeler,
John A. Lasater,	Job Worth,
Mrs. Lucy Locke,	Jacob Willyard,
James Looper,	Miss Nancy York.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st., 1866.

Notice.

I will sell, near War Hill, Surry Co., on the 26th day of February, one pair of superior FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, four feet diameter, and only in use some twelve months. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOB. WORTH, Adm'r of W. E. Davis, dec'd.

25- d

NOTICE.

The General Assembly having appointed the persons who are named below, Justices of the Peace for Forsyth County, they are notified to assemble at the Court House in Winston, on Saturday the 10th day of February, 1866, for the purpose of being qualified and organizing the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County:

Philip Mock.	John Hedgecock.
William Doub.	Anderson Nicholson
Thomas Long.	J. R. Reed.
Thomas Hunter.	Adam Snow.
C. D. Sides.	T. C. Johnson.
Thomas Spaugh.	Wm. A. Vest.
James C. Crews.	Wm. Shore.
Sandy Flynt.	Wm. Thornton.
Wm. R. Griffith.	Peter E. Light.
W. A. Harper.	James Brendle.
M. V. Werner.	J. P. Crews
J. P. Vest.	Wm. Morris
E. A. Vogler.	G. V. Fulp.
John Siewers.	Tyre Carter.
Augustus Fogle.	Philip Kenner.
Wm. F. Shultz.	Israel Roberson.
J. Boner.	John Morris.
F. L. Gorrell.	Geo. S. Matthews.
J. D. Tavis.	Hardin Haizlip.
G. H. Renigar.	Wm. McMillan.
Jacob Tise.	N. F. Sullivan
J. D. Payne.	Solomon Teague.
J. H. Hester.	Aquilla Pitts.
Z. J. Stafford.	John Hasten.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff*.

January 31st, 1866.

New Family Grocery.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, FISH, SARDINES, CRACKERS, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, CANDIES, and all articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Provision Store.

Will buy Flour Grain, Potatoes, Butter, &c., at market prices for Barter or Cash.

Just received a lot of that justly celebrated

Durham Smoking Tobacco.

A fresh supply of good "Carolina Belle" snuff in store and for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Nov. 25th, 1865. 15-3m

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

John L. Peddycord, Executor of the last Will of Grisilla Peddycord, deceased

against A. J. Peddycord and others, the Legatees and heirs at law of said Testatrix.

Petition to sell the land of said testatrix to pay her debts.

It appearing to me, by affidavit, that John Weer and his wife Louisa, and Joshua Snider and his wife Nancy, defendants in said petition, reside beyond the limits of this State:—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the Town of Salem, for six successive weeks, for them to appear and make defence at the next term of said Court, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1866; otherwise said petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard accordingly.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of said Court at office, this 19th day of January, A. D. 1866.

N. S COOK C. C. C.

Photograph Gallery!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, and the public generally, that he is prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, in a superior style at his

Old Stand on Main Street.

He flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Call and see specimens.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, of various styles and prices, suitable for holiday presents, for sale.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C. Dec'r 16th 1865. 19 3m

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE subscribers are now receiving, and are expecting to receive another lot of

NEW GOODS,

among which is a respectable assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

from the smallest infant's to the largest ladies' and gent's shoes.

A good lot of

HEMLOCK LEATHER,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
DYE STUFFS,
PAINTS AND OILS.
WINDOW GLASS,
A LOT OF EXTRA 4-4 SHEETING.
CROCKERY WARE,
EMBRACING PLATES, CUPS & SAUCERS, DISHES, &c.

A good assortment of homemade CROCKS, DISHES, &c.

Also a lot of STONE JARS, CROCKS, &c.

HARDWARE,

comprising AXES, a good lot of PAD & DOOR LOCKS, SCREWS, POCKET KNIVES, KNIVES AND FORKS, NAILS.

A nice lot of Northern POTS, OVENS, LIDS, &c.

COFFEE, SUGAR, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD AND CAPS.

We have also in Store an assortment of

CLOTHING,

which we will sell cheap.

MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

Any person in want of a 7 octave PIANO can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

We return our thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope by renewed exertions to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We invite the public to call and see us.

We wish those of our friends who owe us, to please not forget to call and pay up, as we must have money.

CORN, WHEAT, BEES-WAX,
FLAX SEED, FEATHERS, &c.,

taken in exchange for goods, or in payment of debts.

HEGE BROTHERS.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 13, 1866. 22-1m-pd

Save Money.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS OCCASION to return his thanks to his former friends and customers for the liberal patronage received for the past years, and desires to call the attention (of the many persons who owe him) to the importance of an early settlement, since the firm has been changed to Hege Brothers, and the time of year has come for settlement.

From the fact that the most of us have lost considerable on account of the late unfortunate war, he will not be very particular in charging interest if settlements be made during the present month.

☞ Corn, Wheat, and country produce generally taken in payment of debts.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Jan. 13th, 1866. 22 1m

Olin High School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 15th of January, 1866, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Junior Class,	$10 00
Intermediate Class,	12 00
Senior,	15 00
Latin, Greek, and French, each,	3 00
Music on the Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Other Ornamental branches at Professor's charges.	
Contingent fee, fuel, &c., extra,	1 00

Good board can be had in the village at $12 per month, including washing and lights.

The above prices to be paid in specie or its equivalent in currency or produce at market rates.

Payments,—One half *in advance*, and the balance at the close of the Session.

For further particulars, send for circular.

JAMES SOUTHGATE,
Principal.

January 13, 1866. 22-1m

WANTED

A tenant for 70 or 80 acres good bottom land. None need apply without best recommendations.

S. F. PATTERSON,
Caldwell Co., N. C.

Jan. 5, 1866.

Clock Repairing!

The undersigned is prepared to clean and repair CLOCKS at short notice.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C., Dec'r 16th, 1865. 19 3m

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Wanted.

A good HOSTLER. Liberal wages offered. For particulars apply to

JOS. WILLIAMS,
Panther Creek, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Dec'r. 16th 1865.

J. L. Fulkerson's Column.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's-Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladies Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS;

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots.

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL, consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Yeast, Iced, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice aiticle of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of *FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,* for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,* such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick, *SHOE FINDINGS,* such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather,** which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 16th, 1865. 19-tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,* which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs,* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialties, Statuary and Graceful Figures,* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GREAT GIFT SALE

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jewelers' Association,

Capital - - - - - 1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Splendid List of Articles

All to be sold for one dollar each.

50	Superior Grand Piano Fortes,	$300	to	$1,200
100	Splendid 7 Octave Pianos,	400	to	800
150	Melodeons, the best made,	100	to	200
175	First-class Sewing Machines,	50	to	150
250	Solid Silver Dining Sets,	75	to	300
500	Silver Salvers and Urns,	50	to	250
200	Solid Silver Tea Sets,	50	to	300
200	Gold Hunting Watches,	50	to	200
250	Ladies' Enam'd Gold Watches,	50	to	200
500	Gents Hunting Silver Watches	35	to	100
500	Open face Silver Watches,	25	to	60
250	Diamond Rings,	50	to	100
1000	Solid Silver Card Cases,	15	to	25
2000	Silver Salt Stands,	6	to	14
3000	Silver Egg Stands	12	to	20
2000	Silver Ice Pitchers,	25	to	50
50 000	Sets Silver Tea Spoons,	5	to	15
10 000	Sets Silver Table Spoons	8	to	25
10.000	Sets Silver Knives and Forks	10	to	39
5000	Pairs Silver Napkin Rings	5	to	20
1000	Doz Silver Nut Picks,	12	to	25
6000	Silver Cake, Pie and Fruit Knives	5	to	15
10,000	Engravings, Rosewood Frames,	5	to	25
6000	Engravings, Gilt Frames	6	to	30
6000	Large Photographs, in Frames	5	to	25
1000	Fine Oil Paintings	25	to	100
2000	China Vases and Mantel Ornaments	6	to	10
6000	Fine 6 blade Pocket Knives,	5	to	10
3000	Ivory and Pearl Back Combs	10	to	25
5000	Ivory and Gold-headed Canes	5	to	25
3000	Toilet Sets, Perfumery, etc.	5	to	15
6000	Ladies' Trav'g Bags and Portm's	3	to	20
2000	Ivory and Sandal Wood Fans	5	to	50
3000	Photograph Albums, all sizes	5	to	30
2000	Gold Vest, and Neck Chains	15	to	30
2000	Gold Oval Band Bracelets	5	to	10
5000	Chased Gold Bracelets	6	to	12
2000	Chatelaine and Guard Chains,	5	to	25
7000	Solitaire and Gold Brooches	5	to	10
2000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	4	to	10
5000	Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches,	4	to	10
5000	Mosaic, Jet and Lava Ear Drops,	4	to	10
7500	Coral Emerald Ear Drops,	3	to	8
5000	California Diamond Breast Pins,	3	to	10
3000	Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, studs, etc.	3	to	11
3000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc,	3	to	8
10,000	Lockets, double glass,	3	to	5
5000	Lockets for Miniatures,	5	to	10
3000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.,	3	to	8
5000	Plain Gold Rings,	4	to	10
5000	Chased Gold Rings,	4	to	10
0,000	Shield and Signet Rings,	3	to	10
10,000	California Diamond Rings,	2	to	20
7500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet,	5	to	10
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Coral,	8	to	21
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Onyx,	10	to	15
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Lava,	12	to	20
2500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Mosaic,	20	to	30
10,000	Gold Pens, with Silver Holders,	5	to	10
5000	Gold Pens with Gold Holders,	6	to	12

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our Certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25 cents for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars, also *Terms to Agents.*

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.

Jan. 6, 1866. 21-3m

J. E. & S. T. MICKEY

DESIRE to inform the public that they are still engaged in the

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

TIN BUSINESS.

STOVES, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c., constantly kept on hand.

All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done at short notice.

They have also on hand the largest stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

in this market. Also

HATS, CAPS, CROCKERY WARE, AND NOTIONS.

☞ Beeswax, Tallow, CORN, Flax-Seed, and all kinds of Country produce taken in exchange.

☞ Highest market price paid for all kinds of FURS.

Salem, N. C., October 19th, 1865. 11-tf.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER, SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE.

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10 COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c. containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

LOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1865.

Benton Binkly, Administrator of Daniel Stoltz, deceased, vs.

Philip Stoltz and others.

Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Philip Stoltz, James Stoltz, William Stoltz, Johnson Stoltz, Elijah Spainhour, Rebecca Spainhour, George Miller and Wife Anna, Jos. McBride and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State:

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Philip Stoltz, James Stoltz, William Stoltz, Johnson Stoltz, Elijah Spainhour, Rebecca Spainhour, George Miller and wife Anna, Jos. McBride and wife Nancy, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court house in Winston, on the first Monday in March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness H. A. Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of Dec. 1865.

H. A. MORRIS, C. C. C.

By C. L. BANNER, D. C.

Winston Dec. 13th 1865.

COPY BOOKS,

PASS BOOKS,

at this Office.